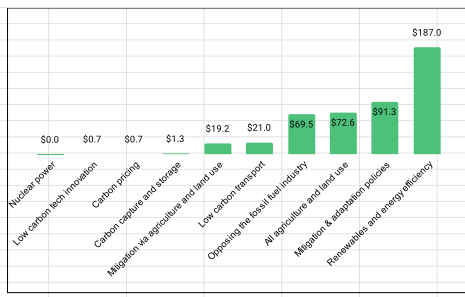
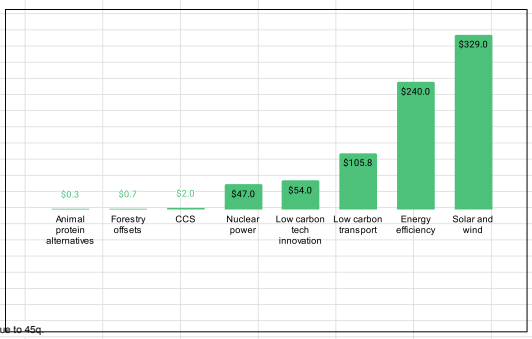


Spending from major US philanthropists (2011-15)		Millions
Nuclear power	\$0.0	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.11</a>
Low carbon tech innovation	\$0.7	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.14</a>
Carbon pricing	\$0.7	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.8</a>
Carbon capture and storage	\$1.3	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.11</a>
Mitigation via agriculture and land use	\$19.2	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, Table S3</a>
Low carbon transport	\$21.0	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.14</a>
Opposing the fossil fuel industry	\$69.5	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.12</a>
All agriculture and land use	\$72.6	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.14</a>
Mitigation & adaptation policies	\$91.3	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.14</a>
Renewables and energy efficiency	\$187.0	<a href="#">Nisbet 2018, p.14</a>



Private sector spending		
Carbon pricing		
Nuclear		
Low carbon energy innovation (excl transport) (2018)	\$35,000,000,000	<a href="#">IEA World Energy Investment, p.160-161</a>
Animal protein alternatives	\$210,000,000	Lewis Bollard, personal communication, August 4th
Carbon capture and storage		
Low carbon transport (2016)	\$13,300,000,000	<a href="#">UN Biennial Assessment, p.6</a>
Forest offsets	\$625,600,000	<a href="#">Fertile Ground, State of Forest Carbon Finance, p.2</a>
Energy efficiency (2016)	\$257,800,000,000	<a href="#">UN Biennial Assessment, p.6</a>
Renewables (2016)	\$269,500,000,000	<a href="#">UN Biennial Assessment, p.6</a>

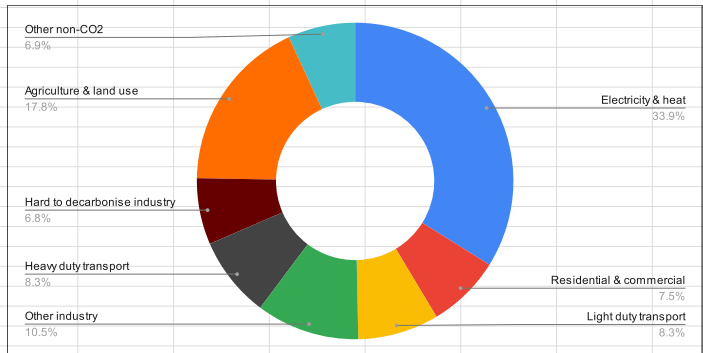
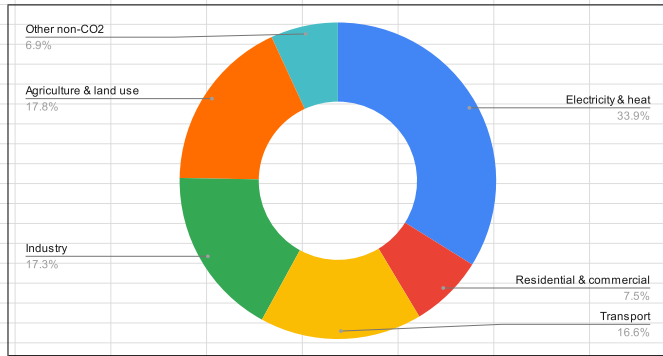
Public sector spending (2016)		
Carbon pricing	NA	
Nuclear		Mostly public because mostly in China
Low carbon energy innovation (IEA only)	\$19,000,000,000	<a href="#">IEA Energy Technology RD&amp;D Budgets 2020</a>
Animal protein alternatives (selected govts)	\$75,000,000	Lewis Bollard, personal communication, August 4th
Carbon capture and storage		Too small to matter very much
Low carbon transport (2016)	\$92,500,000,000	<a href="#">UN Biennial Assessment, p.6</a>
Forest offsets (2016)	\$36,500,000	<a href="#">Fertile Ground, State of Forest Carbon Finance, p.2</a>
Energy efficiency (2016)	\$32,900,000,000	<a href="#">UN Biennial Assessment, p.6</a>
Renewables (2016)	\$52,300,000,000	<a href="#">UN Biennial Assessment, p.6</a>



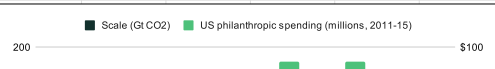
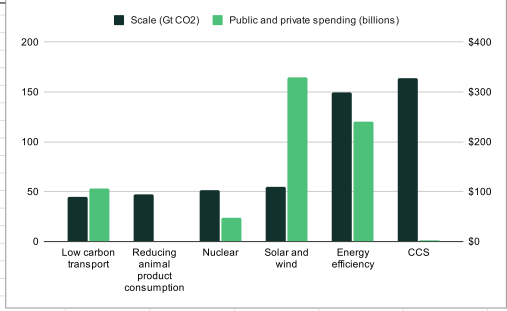
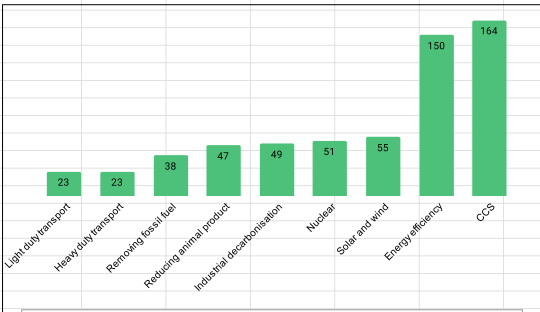
Public and private spending		Billions
Carbon pricing		
Animal protein alternatives [1]	NA	
Forestry offsets [2]	\$0.3	Calc
CCS [3]	\$0.7	<a href="#">Fertile Ground, State of Forest Carbon Finance, p.2</a>
Nuclear power [4]	\$2	<a href="#">IEA World Energy Investment, p.32</a>
Low carbon tech innovation [5]	\$47	<a href="#">IEA World Energy Investment, data tables</a>
Low carbon transport [6]	\$54	Calc
Energy efficiency [7]	\$106	Calc
Solar and wind [8]	\$240	<a href="#">IEA World Energy Investment, data tables</a>
	\$329	<a href="#">IEA World Energy Investment, data tables</a>

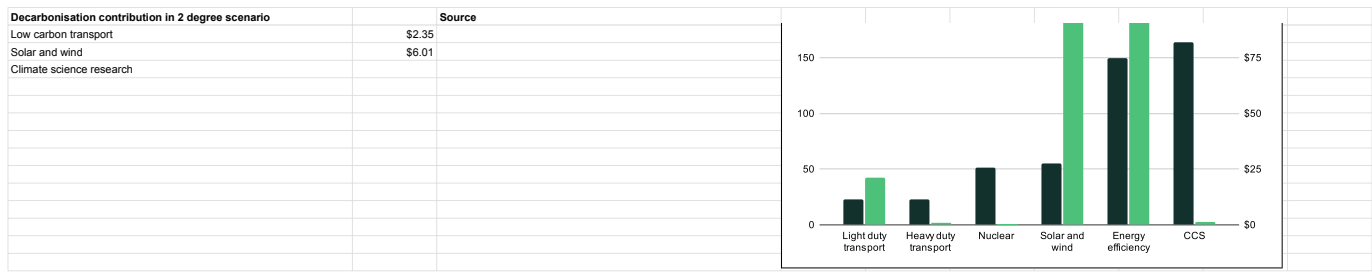
Not visible on graph for 2018, likely changed due to 45q  
Mostly China so mostly public

	Emissions (Gt CO2)	
<b>Sectoral emissions</b>		
Total	45.0	
Electricity & heat	15.3	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Residential & commercial	3.4	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Transport	7.5	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Industry	7.8	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Agriculture & land use	8.0	<a href="#">Agriculture &amp; Forestry tab</a>
Other non-CO2	3.1	<a href="#">Agriculture &amp; Forestry tab</a>
<b>Hard to decarbonise sectors [9]</b>		
Total	45.0	
Electricity & heat	15.3	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Residential & commercial	3.4	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Light duty transport	3.7	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Other industry	4.7	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Heavy duty transport	3.7	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Hard to decarbonise industry	3.1	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a>
Agriculture & land use	8.0	<a href="#">Agriculture &amp; Forestry tab</a>
Other non-CO2	3.1	<a href="#">Agriculture &amp; Forestry tab</a>



Decarbonisation contribution in 2 degree scenario		Source							
<b>Solar and wind</b>									
Exajoules produced 2020	7	[10] <a href="#">Our World in Data Energy</a>							
Exajoules produced 2050	50	<a href="#">Peters et al. supplementary info</a>							
Average exajoules produced 2020-50	28	Calc							
Total exajoules produced 2020-50	850	Calc							
Global carbon intensity of energy 2020 (Mt CO2 per exajoule)	65.48	<a href="#">Our World in Data Energy; Our World in Data, CO2 emissions</a>							
Carbon intensity of solar and wind (Mt CO2 per exajoule)	1.1	<a href="#">Carbon Brief</a>							
Emissions averted (Gt CO2)	55	Calc							
<b>Nuclear</b>									
Exajoules produced 2020	10	<a href="#">Our World in Data Energy</a>							
Exajoules produced 2050	43	<a href="#">Peters et al. supplementary info</a>							
Average exajoules produced 2020-50	26	Calc							
Total exajoules produced 2020-50	791	Calc							
Carbon intensity of nuclear (Mt CO2 per exajoule)	0.8	<a href="#">Carbon Brief</a>							
Emissions averted (Gt CO2)	51	Calc							
<b>CCS</b>									
Emissions averted 2020-50 (Gt CO2)	164	[11] <a href="#">Ekins et al Table 4.1, median model</a>							
<b>Energy efficiency</b>									
Average emissions averted 2020-50 (Gt CO2)	5	<a href="#">IEA, CO2 emissions reductions in the Sustainable Development Scenario relative to the Stated Policies Scenario, 2010-2050</a>							
Total emissions averted 2020-50	150	Calc							
<b>Industrial decarbonisation</b>									
Average emissions on current policy (Gt CO2)	35	Figures here are rough and back of the envelope - there probably is data on this in mkinsey							
% of total emissions from easy to decarbonise industry	14%	<a href="#">IEA, Sustainable Development Scenario relative to the Stated Policies Scenario, 2010-2050</a>							
Emissions averted from easy to decarbonise industry 2020-50	49	<a href="#">Davis et al Figure 2</a> Assume that around a third of "easy to decarbonise" industrial emissions are decarbonised in 2 degree scenario							
<b>Light duty transport</b>									
Emissions per year from light duty transport 2050 in 2 degree scenario	2	<a href="#">MIT Insights into Future Mobility Figure ES-1</a>							
Emissions from LDT in 2050 in reference case	3.5	<a href="#">MIT Insights into Future Mobility Figure ES-1</a>							
Average emissions reduced per year 2020-50	0.8	Calc							
Total emissions reduced in light duty transport 2020-50	23	Calc							
<b>Heavy duty transport</b>									
Total emissions reduced in heavy duty transport	23	We could not find data for this, so we use the assumption that heavy duty transport can make as large a contribution as light duty transport							
<b>Reducing animal product consumption</b>									
Total emissions from animal agriculture	5.5	<a href="#">Agriculture and forestry tab</a>							
Projected animal product emissions in 2050 on bus as usual	10	<a href="#">Springmann et al. Figure 1</a>							
Average emissions bus as usual 2020 to 2050	8	Calc							
Cumulative emissions to 2050 bus as usual	237	Calc							
Animal product emissions 2050 on medium ambition diet change [12]	7.1	<a href="#">Springmann et al. Figure 1</a>							
Average emissions 2020 to 2050	6.3	Calc							
Cumulative emissions to 2050 medium ambition dietary change	189.6	Calc							
<b>Emissions reductions from medium ambition dietary change</b>	47	Calc							
Animal product emissions 2050 on ambitious flexitarian diet change [13]	5	<a href="#">Springmann et al. Figure 1</a>							
Average emissions 2020 to 2050	5	Calc							
Cumulative emissions to 2050 ambitious flexitarian dietary change	157	Calc							
<b>Emissions reductions from ambitious dietary change</b>	80	Calc							
<b>Removing fossil fuel subsidies</b>									
Average emissions averted 2020 to 2050 (Gt CO2)	1.25	<a href="#">Jewell et al. supplementary Figure 14a</a>							
Cumulative emissions averted 2020 to 2050 (Gt CO2)	38	Calc							
<b>Technology type</b>									
Light duty transport	23	Scale							
Heavy duty transport	23								
Removing fossil fuel subsidies	38								
Reducing animal product consumption	47								
Industrial decarbonisation	49								
Nuclear	51								
Solar and wind	55								
Energy efficiency	150								
CCS	164								
<b>Scale vs philanthropic neglectedness</b>									
Light duty transport	23	Scale (Gt CO2)	US philanthropic spending (millions, 2011-15)	\$21					
Heavy duty transport	23			\$1					
Nuclear	51			\$0					
Solar and wind	55			\$94					
Energy efficiency	150			\$94					
CCS	164			\$1					
<b>Scale vs public and private neglectedness</b>									
Low carbon transport	45	Scale (Gt CO2)	Public and private spending (billions)	\$106					
Reducing animal product consumption	47			\$0.3					
Nuclear	51			\$47					
Solar and wind	55			\$329					
Energy efficiency	150			\$240					
CCS	164			\$2					
<b>Philanthropic spending per Mt of CO2</b>									
Nuclear	\$0								
Industrial decarbonisation	\$0								
Heavy duty transport	\$0								
CCS	\$8								
Energy efficiency	\$623								
Light duty transport	\$933								
Solar and wind	\$1,708								
<b>Public and private spending per tonne of CO2</b>									
Forestry offsets									
CCS	\$0.01								
Nuclear power	\$0.92								
Meat alternatives	\$0.01								
Energy efficiency	\$1.60								





	Source	
<b>Adjustments</b>		
<b>Methane adjustment</b>		
Tonnes of CO2e per tonne of methane (GWP-100 no carbon cycle feedbacks) [14]	28	<a href="#">IPCC, WG1, p714</a>
Tonnes of CO2e per tonne of methane (GTP-100 with carbon cycle feedbacks) [15]	11	<a href="#">IPCC, WG1, p714</a>
Methane GWP-100 to GTP-100 adjustment	0.39	Calc
<b>Agriculture and land use emissions</b>		
Conventional estimate agricultural methane	3.9	<a href="#">IPCC Special Report on Land, SPM, p8.</a>
<b>Adjusted agriculture and land use emissions</b>		
Forestry and other land use CO2 emissions	4.8	<a href="#">IPCC Special Report on Land, SPM, p8.</a>
Adjusted agricultural methane	1.5	Calc
Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions	1.7	<a href="#">Olivier and Peters page 23</a>
Adjusted total AFOLU emissions	8.0	Calc
<b>Other non-CO2 emissions</b>		
<b>Other non-co2 emissions conventional estimate</b>		
Other nitrous oxide	0.9	<a href="#">Olivier and Peters page 23</a>
Other methane	5.6	<a href="#">Olivier and Peters page 22</a>
Total non-CO2 emissions	7	Calc
<b>Adjusted other non-CO2 emissions</b>		
Other nitrous oxide	0.9	<a href="#">Olivier and Peters page 23</a>
Other methane	2.2	Calc
Total non-CO2 emissions	3.1	Calc
<b>Animal agriculture emissions</b>		
<b>Food methane emissions</b>		
Food emissions from methane (Mt methane)	121.6	Calc
Flooded rice	32.6	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S11</a>
Enteric fermentation	78.3	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S11</a>
Manure management	10.7	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S11</a>
Gt of CO2e from food methane on GWP-100	3.4	Calc
Flooded rice	0.9	Calc
Enteric fermentation	2.2	Calc
Manure management	0.3	Calc
Adjusted food emissions from methane (Gt of CO2e GTP-100)	1.3	Calc
Flooded rice	0.4	Calc
Enteric fermentation	0.9	Calc
Manure management	0.1	Calc
Difference for fermentation and manure	1.5	Calc
<b>Conventional estimate food emissions (Gt CO2e, 2014)</b>		
Total emissions	52.3	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Land use change (food only)	2.4	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
For food	0.8	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
For feed	1.6	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Savannah burning	0.3	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Cultivated organic soils	0.6	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
For food	0.3	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
For feed	0.3	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Crop production	3.7	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
For food	2.9	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
For feed	0.8	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Livestock/aquaculture	4.1	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Capture fisheries	0.2	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Supply chain	2.4	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Emissions from food sector per year	13.7	<a href="#">Poore and Nemececk, Table S17</a>
Emissions from animal agriculture per year	7.0	Calc
<b>Emissions from animal agriculture with methane adjustment</b>		
Of which land use	29%	Calc
Of which cultivated organic soils	5%	Calc
Of which crop production	15%	Calc
Of which livestock/aquaculture	48%	Calc
Of which capture fisheries	3%	Calc
Proportion of methane emissions from animal agriculture	30%	<a href="#">Olivier and Peters page 22</a>

	<b>Source</b>
Proportion of N2O emissions from animal agriculture	56% <a href="#">Olivier and Peters page 23</a>

Current overall pledge (in Bn)	\$10.32													
Annual target (in Bn)	\$100.00													

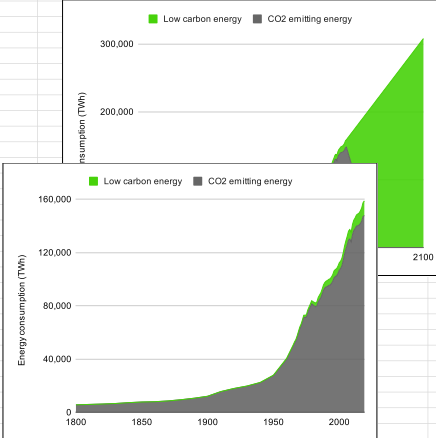


		Source
Open Philanthropy long-termist money (billions) [16]	\$7.0	<a href="#">Open philanthropy project</a> ; Dustin Moskovitz <a href="#">net worth</a>
Max fraction that could be moved to climate change due to climate science research	10%	Subjective assumption
Max affectable money (billions)	\$0.7	Calc
Years over which money spent down	40	Subjective assumption - this is assuming Good Ventures and Ben DeLo each give all of their pledged money away until they die in roughly 40 years
Max affectable money per year (millions)	\$17.5	Calc
Prior probability that research shows that climate change should be prioritised by long-termists	25%	Subjective assumption
Expected benefits of climate science research (millions)	\$4.4	





Year [17]	CO2 emitting energy	Low carbon energy	Energy demand	Traditional biomass	Coal	Oil	Gas	Hydropower	Nuclear	Solar	Other renewables	Wind	Modern biofuels
2063	0	239,865	239,865										
2064	0	241,706	241,706										
2065	0	243,548	243,548										
2066	0	245,389	245,389										
2067	0	247,231	247,231										
2068	0	249,072	249,072										
2069	0	250,914	250,914										
2070	0	252,755	252,755										
2071	0	254,597	254,597										
2072	0	256,438	256,438										
2073	0	258,280	258,280										
2074	0	260,121	260,121										
2075	0	261,963	261,963										
2076	0	263,804	263,804										
2077	0	265,646	265,646										
2078	0	267,487	267,487										
2079	0	269,329	269,329										
2080	0	271,170	271,170										
2081	0	273,012	273,012										
2082	0	274,853	274,853										
2083	0	276,695	276,695										
2084	0	278,536	278,536										
2085	0	280,378	280,378										
2086	0	282,219	282,219										
2087	0	284,061	284,061										
2088	0	285,902	285,902										
2089	0	287,744	287,744										
2090	0	289,585	289,585										
2091	0	291,426	291,426										
2092	0	293,268	293,268										
2093	0	295,109	295,109										
2094	0	296,951	296,951										
2095	0	298,792	298,792										
2096	0	300,634	300,634										
2097	0	302,475	302,475										
2098	0	304,317	304,317										
2099	0	306,158	306,158										
2100	0	308,000	308,000										
	-147,872	297,033	149,161										
	-4770.064516	3667.074074	1841.493827										



\$ per tonne with REDD+	\$20	Sohngen and Roopsind (2019)
<b>Permanence</b>		
Fraction of Brazilian results receiving payment per year (2006-17)	4%	<a href="#">REDD+ Info Hub</a>
Risk of reversal conditional on future non-payment per decade	20%	Subjective input. As discussed in the main report, there is evidence from Brazil and Guyana that deforestation has risen above trend after continued REDD+ payments were not forthcoming
Risk of reversal per decade	19%	Calc. This assumes that non-payment risk follows trends in Brazil
Risk of reversal 2020 to 2050	47%	
Probability still standing by 2050 due to initial REDD+ payment	53%	
Adjusted cost per tonne	\$37	
Cost premium	\$17	
<b>Reference Level gaming</b>		
Risk that current REDD+ credit is from a gamed reference level, voiding additionality	50%	In Hargita et al, 4 of the 6 countries studied showed evidence of gamed reference levels to maximise payments, rather than to ensure genuinely additional emissions reductions.
Adjusted cost per tonne	\$40	
Cost premium	\$20	
<b>Monitoring reporting and verification</b>		
Risk that MRV does not track change in forest cover	30%	In Nomura et al, 3 of the 7 countries studied show large differences between countries' estimates and biophysical measures of forest area change
Adjusted cost per tonne	\$29	
Cost premium	\$9	
<b>Cost premium</b>		
Adjusted cost	\$66	

[1] 2019

[2] 2016

[3] 2018

[4] 2018

[5] 2019

[6] 2016

[7] 2018

[8] 2018

[9] Note that there the different sources here provide different estimates of sectoral emissions.

[10] 0.0036 exajoules in a terawatt hour

[11] This is not zero, but data is not available from Our World in Data, and is close enough to zero for this to be accurate

[12] This involves maximum 3 portions of red meat per week, and calories restricted to 2100-2200kcal, as per dietary guidelines

[13] Springmann et al define this as one serving of red meat per week, half a portion of white meat per day, and one portion of dairy per day (Extended data table 1)

[14] This is the commonly used metric for CO<sub>2</sub>e

[15] We prefer the GTP-100 metric to the GWP-100 metric for reasons discussed in the report

[16] Dustin Moskovitz's net worth is estimated at \$14bn and Open Philanthropy plan to move 50% of money to long-termist causes

[17] Source: Our World in Data, Energy